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Prenatal and Postnatal Exposure to Persistent Organic Pollutants and Infant Growth: A Pooled Analysis of Seven European Birth Cohorts

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*Adapted from Verner et al. 2013. Reproduced with permission from Environmental Health Perspectives. AUC area under the curve. Simulations were carried out with a maternal daily dose of 10 ng/kg body weight/day. Model assumptions: exclusive maternal exposure through diet; complete gastrointestinal absorption; exclusive and homogenous distribution of POPs in maternal and child lipids with unlimited transplacental diffusion (due to lipophilicity). POPs elimination (e.g., fecal excretion, metabolism) was based on published half-life values. Breast milk consumption rate was based on exclusive/partial breastfeeding data from the general population (Arcus-Arth et al. 2005).

References